

## MAMMOGRAPHY APPARATUS AND METHOD

## CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims the benefit of a priority under 35 USC 119 to French Patent Application No. 00 16582 filed December 19, 2000, the entire contents of which are incorporated by reference.

## FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The invention relates to mammography apparatus.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] Mammography systems are used for carrying out breast examination of patients using X-rays. An image is acquired using an image receiver which is either a photographic plate or digital sensing means. Such systems are used for taking cranio-caudal and lateral views. A cranio-caudal image comprises irradiating the breast from above so as to obtain a view thereof in an axis running from the head to the feet of the patient. When taking a lateral view, the breast is irradiated from the side in order to obtain a view thereof in an axis passing through the patient's body. Existing mammographs provide various positions for obtaining such views: the patient may be in a sitting, standing, forward leaning or prone position. The prone position is preferred for examinations that also involve a biopsy.

[0004] The Italian company IMS Srl is selling a mammograph under the name Ghiotto Hi-Tech which can be used for examinations in the standing or leaning positions as well as for examinations in the prone position. In the prone position, the unit is supplemented by a specialized table. The equipment comprises a crown inside of which an X-ray delivery head and image receiver are rotatively mounted. The delivery head contains those elements necessary for delivering X-rays: source, collimator, filters, etc. The image receiver is associated with a system for compressing or mechanically maintaining the organ to be examined in position. The delivery head and image receiver are located at diametrically opposite points on the crown. The delivery head and image receiver may simultaneously rotate on the

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crown: they consequently rotate in the plane of the crown about an axis perpendicular to the latter plane, passing through the center of the crown. The crown itself pivots about a horizontal axis passing through one of its diameters. For examination in the standing or leaning position, the crown is in a vertical or oblique plane. When it is desired to take a cranio-caudal image, the delivery head is located at the top of the crown and the image receiver at the bottom. When taking a side view, the crown is rotated so that the delivery head is at the side of the crown. For examination in the prone position, the crown is in a horizontal plane. When taking a cranio-caudal image, the delivery head is located on an axis of extension of the patient's body. To take a side view, the crown is rotated so that the delivery head is at the side of the patient. The disadvantage of this system is that it is necessary to change the patient's position when switching from a cranio-caudal image to a side view. Indeed, rotation by one quarter of a revolution of the crown causes the image receiver to change position on the crown. Access to the patient is also rendered difficult by the presence of the crown.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0005] There is consequently a need for mammography apparatus which allows, in a simple manner, varied imaging to be taken in different positions of the patient without the need to systematically move the patient or readjust the apparatus.

[0006] Briefly, in an embodiment of the present invention, the radiographic apparatus has an examination arm provided with a radiation delivery head and an image receiver. The arm is rotatively mounted on a support about a first axis of rotation, allowing an iso-centric examination. Switch-over from a cranio-caudal image to a side view (or vice-versa) is performed without moving the organ to be examined. The examination arm is also rotatively mounted on the support, about a second axis which is horizontal to and parallel with the plane in which the examination arm moves. The support is movable vertically on the support column of the apparatus.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0007] Figure 1 is a diagrammatic side view of the mammography apparatus configured for examination in a standing position;

[0008] Figure 2 is a diagrammatic side view of the apparatus in Figure 1 configured for examination in a sitting position;

[0009] Figure 3 is a diagrammatic side view of the apparatus in Figure 1, configured for examination in a leaning position; and

[0010] Figure 4 is a diagrammatic side view of the apparatus in Figure 1, configured for examination in a prone position.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0011] The mammograph will be described with reference to the drawings according to one embodiment of the invention, in various examination configurations. In addition to the apparatus, an outline of a patient is shown in lighter lines on the drawings. Figure 1 is a diagrammatic side view of the apparatus in a configuration allowing examination in a standing position for cranio-caudal imaging. The apparatus has a support column 2 and a support 4 mounted on this support column, for translatory movement on a vertical axis. The translatory movement of the support is shown diagrammatically on Figure 1 by arrow 6. The translatory movement of the support is also visible when Figures 1 and 2 are compared. In Figure 1, the support is in an upper position with respect to the support column, for examining the patient in a standing position. In Figure 2, the support is in a lower position with respect to the support column, for examination in a sitting position.

[0012] A C-shaped arm is mounted on the support. The C-shaped arm is in the form of an arc of a circle 8 and slides in the support 4. The resulting movement of the C-shaped arm is a motion that is shown diagrammatically on Figure 1 by arrow 10; it is a rotary movement about an axis perpendicular to the plane of the C-shaped arm 8 with the axis of rotation passing through the center of the circle and arm 8 constituting an arc thereof. The C-shaped arm is in the vertical plane whereby its axis of rotation is horizontal. In Figure 1, the axis of rotation is perpendicular to

the plane of the drawing and is represented diagrammatically by the cross 22 on Figure 1.

[0013] An examination arm 12 is mounted on the C-shaped arm 8. The examination arm has a delivery head 14 at one end thereof. The delivery head contains the necessary elements for delivering X-rays. The arm has an image receiver 16 at its other end. A compression pad 18 is slidably mounted on the arm, in the direction of propagation of the X-rays. The compression pad allows the practitioner who is performing the examination to compress or maintain the breast during examination. Examination arm 12 is rotatively mounted on the C-shaped arm about an axis 20 in Figure 1. Axis 20 is substantially perpendicular to the direction of propagation of the X-rays. As shown, axis 20 is close to image receiver 16. The distance between image receiver 16 and axis 20 substantially corresponds to half of the mean thickness of the compressed breast of a patient. Thus, the axis of rotation of the examination arm passes through the center of the examination position intended for the patient's breast. This configuration of the apparatus obviates the need to modify the position of the support on the support column when changing over from taking a cranio-caudal image to side views or other views. Rotation of the examination arm about axis 20 enables the angle at which the image is taken to be modified without it being necessary to move the patient or the examination head. The shape of examination arm 12 ensures ready access to the patient by the practitioner, from either side.

[0014] The apparatus in Figure 1 for taking a image in the standing position of the patient is as follows. First, the C-shaped arm 8 is moved so that rotation axis 20 of the examination arm 12 is substantially horizontal, as shown in Figure 1. The vertical position of the examination arm can now be set by moving support 4 up or down on support column 2. The assembly comprising the examination arm 12 and the C-shaped arm 8 moves vertically to reach the position shown in Figure 1. In this position, the image receiver is just below the patient's breast and rotation axis 20 of the examination arm 12 is substantially aligned with the patient's breast. The position of support 4 on the support column and the angular position of examination arm 12, rotating about axis 22 are consequently set. This sets

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the plane in which examination arm 12 will move during rotation about axis 20. In Figure 1, this plane is vertical.

[0015] Cranio-caudal images can now be taken once the patient has been positioned. To change the image, it is sufficient to release the patient and then rotate the examination arm 12 about axis 20 without the need for the C-shaped arm 8 or the support 4 to be moved. As the examination arm is iso-centric, rotation of the examination arm 12 gives an identical examination position for the patient's breast. It is sufficient to again position the patient to take the image. It is not necessary, when taking an image other than the one shown being taken on Figure 1, to move the C-shaped arm 8 or the support 4. The apparatus is consequently simple to use, fast and accurate. Adjusting the apparatus to adapt it to the size or position of the patient is done once-and-for-all. Once this is done, the configuration of the apparatus is only modified as a function of the angle at which the image will be taken at.

[0016] Figure 2 is a diagrammatic side view of the apparatus in a configuration for taking images in a sitting position, for cranio-caudal views. The elements and features already described with reference to Figure 1 will be seen again on Figure 2. In Figure 2 the difference is that support 4 is at a lower position on support column 2 whereby the axis of rotation 20 of the examination arm is lower than in Figure 1 and is at the level of the sitting patient's breast, as shown. Like Figure 1, to take other images, it is sufficient to rotate the examination arm 12 without modifying the position of the C-shaped arm 8 or the support.

[0017] Figure 3 is a diagrammatic side view of the apparatus in Figure 1, in a configuration for examination in a forward leaning position. The configuration shown in Figure 3 differs from that in Figure 1 in that support 4 is positioned slightly lower, while the C-shaped arm 8 has been rotated through about 30°. In this way, the examination arm 12 rotates in a plane which is inclined by about 30° with respect to the vertical.

[0018] For taking images in the leaning position of Figure 3, the apparatus operates as follows. First, the C-shaped arm 8 is moved so that the axis of rotation 20 of the examination arm 12 is inclined by about 30° with respect to the

horizontal, as shown in Figure 3. Next, the vertical position of the examination arm 12 is adjusted by moving support 4 on support column 2. The assembly comprising the examination arm and the C-shaped arm 8 moves vertically to reach the position shown in Figure 3. In this position the image receiver is just below the patient's breast and the axis of rotation of the examination arm 12 is substantially aligned with the patient's breast. The patient can rest against the examination arm 12 for taking crano-caudal images. To change the view, it is sufficient to rotate the examination arm 12 about axis 20 without any need to shift the C-shaped arm 8 or the support 4. As the examination arm is iso-centric, rotating the examination arm 12 leads to a position where the image can be taken without any need to move the patient. It is not necessary, when taking an image other than the one shown being taken on Figure 3, to move the C-shaped 8 arm or the support 4. The apparatus is consequently simple to use, fast and accurate.

[0019] Figure 4 is a diagrammatic side view of the apparatus in Figure 1, in a configuration for examination in the prone position. In this configuration of the apparatus, the C-shaped arm 8 has been moved on its support so that rotation of the examination arm 12 is vertical. Support 4 is lowered on the support column so that the C-shaped arm is as low as possible. The patient is laying on a table 24 with an opening for the breast arranged above the axis of rotation of the examination arm. Again, like the configurations in Figures 1-3, it is not necessary to move the patient or table 24 on which the patient is lying to take different images.

[0020] The apparatus thus makes it possible to take images in all possible positions of the patient. Further, it allows different images to be taken with minimal adjustment of the apparatus. Indeed, adjustment of the position of the plane defined by rotation of examination arm 12 about axis 20 is set at the outset. This adjustment is not modified for different angles of view.

[0021] This apparatus has the following advantages. Regardless of the patient's position, the apparatus allows a changeover from taking a crano-caudal image to a side view without moving the examination position of the breast. As the support can move vertically on the support column, the apparatus allows examination in the standing or the sitting position. Because of the possibility of rotation about the

second axis, the apparatus also allows examination in a leaning or even a prone position. Finally, the presence of the examination arm permits the patient to remain readily accessible to the practitioner who is operating the apparatus. The apparatus thus makes it possible to take all images in all positions, without involving any change of equipment.

[0022] The following is the various dimensional characteristics of the apparatus in Figures 1-4. The height of the support column depends on examination height for standing patients; in the lowest position of support 4 shown on Figure 4, the apparatus is adapted to patients in the laying position. In the highest position of support 4 shown in Figure 1, the support is substantially level with the breast of a standing patient. The vertical travel of the support consequently depends on the maximum height of patients to be examined and, more precisely, on a maximum height with respect to the floor of the patient's breasts. The C-shaped arm is dimensioned to allow the examination arm to operate in a vertical plane, as shown in Figure 1, and in a horizontal plane, as shown in Figure 4. The C-shaped arm typically extends over an arc of a circle with a central angle of 90°, i.e., one quarter of a revolution. This value makes it possible to change from a vertical position to the horizontal position. The size of the C-shaped arm, in other words, the radius of a circle of which the arm constitutes an arc, depends on the size of the examination arm. As shown in Figure 4 the C-shaped arm is sufficiently large to allow free travel of the examination arm in all possible inclinations. The size of the examination arm depends on criteria known per se, notably the size of image receiver 16 and the irradiation capabilities of the source. Rotation of the examination arm about axis 20 is advantageously sufficient to allow at least crano-caudal and side view images to be taken of the left- and right-hand breasts. A 180° travel both sides of the vertical position of the examination arm is sufficient. A greater degree of travel allows inclined images to be taken with the examination head lower than the breast to be viewed.

[0023] Instead of the C-shaped arm, a system of swivel joints could be used allowing the examination arm to pivot about an axis perpendicular to the plane of Figure 1. The advantage of using the C-shaped arm as described in the examples is to enable more compact apparatus to be provided. A swivel joint on the base of the

examination arm would require a long support 4, to allow a changeover to the laying position of Figure 4. A swivel joint on the top part of the examination arm 4 would allow a support of the same type as that shown in the drawings to be used but, in this case, support column 2 has a greater length to allow the changeover to the standing position of Figure 1.

[0024] Various modifications in structure and/or steps and/or function may be made by one skilled in the art without departing from the scope and extent of the invention as recited in the claims.

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